a people whose lives, fortunes, and secred honors are devoted to supporting and sustaining their Government and nation. Splendid dramatic performances will be given EVERY HOUR almost during the Afternoon and Evening. The second and last engagement of the collowed Living Hipporotamus from the River Nile in Egpyt, POSITIVELY CLOSES ON SATURDAY. Ocrosus 5. This is undoubtedly the most extraordicary crea ture in the whole animal kingdom. It is conceded by our plergy generally to be the great BRHENOTH, so graphically described in the 60th and 41st chapters of the Book of Job. No Zeological Society or proprietors of menagerice have ever been able to produce this rare amphibious monster for exhibition is America. It is the first and only animal of the kind ever on this continent, and many thousands of dollars have been expended to secure him, even for this brief engagement at the Museum. Surely no family will fall to see an animal of which the Scriptures truly say, "Uron the Earth there is not his LIKE." He will probably be never seen sgain in this city after next week Saturday, October 5.

Tee many persons, without reflection, confound this anima with the Rhineceros, and hence suppose they have really seen Hippopotamus, whereas scarcely any two quadrupeds in natural history are more unlike, as any one will see by looking at the two, or consulting any standard author.

I take this opportunity of saying that the GRAND AQUARIA. and indeed all other departments of the Museum (which con tains a greater number of rare and interesting ouriosities than every other establishment in America combined), are now in the highest state of perfection, and afford altogether for the triffing sum of 25 cents a combination of instruction and sunna ment not to be found in any other city on the globe.

The new and extensive dramatic company will open the Fall assass on Monday Sah just, when will be presented (first time in America, having been dramatized ony.

Museum) Dickens's last rich and popular story, entitled GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

This splendid production has long been in reheareal, and now produced without segard to pains or expense, as another evidences of my determination always to more than "keep up with the times," and to evince my gratitude to the public for patrenage of TWENTT CONSECUTIVE TEARS, which was never before so liberally and unceasingly bestowed upon the managerial efforts of any individual in this or any other country, The public's obedient servant,

American Mussum, Sopt. 24, 1961.

GENIN'S "MOLE VENETIA" HAT, for Misses, fow Ready. ORNIN, No. 513 Broadway. GENIN'S "MOLE VENETIA ZOUAVE" HAT, for

GENIN'S "NAPOLIENNE" RIDING HAT-a perfect GENIN'S DRESS SILK HAT, for Gentlemen.

A TASTY HAT and clean Boots dress a mar A TASTY HAT and clean Books thresh a Rack's Fall Style of HATa exceeds any of his former effort makes them the bean ideal of the Indica. At his old stand MI Brogiusy, comer of Fultanes, may be seen crowded examining know's spleadid selection of Hart of every deation, and making purchases. For a HAT as in a H. 1, we say, know a call. Of all the batters in the tewp, KNOX knowks

THE "DEZER" FARM TO-DAY. - The sole near English neighborhood by A. J. Brancon. Son & Co. of Farm of Mr. N. Darse, deceased, will take place Ture Day the pointies, at 1 o'clock. Care texts Holizieu at 11:15 a. "COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"Rais die ont of their holes."

Parsonat Daror, No. 512 Breadway (opposite St. Nicholes

The SEWING-MACHINE to which the first preunion wis awarded ever all the leading machines in the marks at the Chic State Falt, just held at heycon is the new Look Services Madming just proceeding Gaucana & Banan S. M. Co Ir may be seen at No. 48. Streadway, and is a great improvement on all other Look Stitch Machines.

AUCTION SALE .- W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCtioneer.

ACRES BRAGE & WARREN, No. 20 Warrenest, will sell al auction, on Francay, Sept 27, 1867, at 10 c'eleck, n.m., 1,660 Carrs Boots and Succes.

Due notice of future sales.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28-Comes Seminal Embadons, Involuctary Discharges, and quent nervous weakness and prestration, as the experie thousands testifies. Pite &1 per box. sent freshy mid on of the price. Address Dn. F. Humphurats No. 567 Bros

A WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS radically Cours RUTTURE-The lates: Invented new principle, a and up, Lickwart and Charpest. Paraphlets grain. Puttank, General Agent, No. 45: Broadway, and at Gue Co.'s, No. 25 Bend-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT-Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silies and iton, indestractible. Depot, No.

IMMENSE DEDUCTION! Japanes of No. 573 Breadway

Office his entire stock of Ladies and Children's Snors at
greatly reduced prices. No sun opportunity has were been presented to Ladies of New-York to obtain his goods at such a scale
of reduced prices.

Japanes,
Jap

TRUSSES .- MARSH & CO.'s RADICAL CURE Truss. No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (dillusty Schoulder Braces and Abcondon Supporters combined) Einstin Einchings and Mechanical appli accorder Deformities. (A fewale attends ladies.)

To Wholesale Merchants.

THE TRIBUNE, baving a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is a valuable modes in through which Who Dealers can recen Country Merchants. Advertirements insein each of the editions of This Tanness will be read by a large proportion of the Country Merchants in the Free States.

The Littlejobn Libel Suit.

A verbatim report of the trial of the suit of Larraxyour vs. Ornstry will be published in prosphict form at The Trische Office, on Wednesday, 25th instact. It will contain the Pleas. Opening and Arguments of Counsel, Relings of the Count, the entire Testimony, Samuring up of Counsel, Lo. Our subscribers who desire to accure and press you full report of this remarkable trial will de well to produce our pumphlet edition. Price 10 conts.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 186L

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications, ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated name and address of the writer—not necessarily for we tion, but as a puranty for his authentications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to TRIBUNE," Sew-York.

THE LITTLEJOHN LIBEL SUIT .- Dewitt C. Littlejohn against Horace Greeley-damages laid at \$25,000-tried at the late Oswego Circuit before Judge Bacon, and fully reported for THE TRIBUNE by J. L. Crosby-is published in a nest, compact pamphlet of 56 pages, and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents. Although the great bulk of the evidence collected for the defense was ruled out by Judge B., yet the opening on that side by Isaian T. Williams, esq., gives a good idea of its character and of the grounds of our disesteem of the New-York legislation of 1860, its engineers, and their instruments The rulings of Judge BACON and the comments thereon by JOHN PORTER, esq., of Albany, deserve and will command the attention of lawyers and jurists. And whoever wants to see whatever can be said against the defendant in this suit by a bitter political and general adversary, who knows that he is not to be answered, must be gratified with the summing up for the plaintiff by the Hon, HESRY A. FOSTER. The cross-exam f the defendant by the Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK, likewise, presents some noteworthy aspects. As political libel-suits are less common than formerly, and as the legislation of 1860 is a subject of endaring interest, we believe many will find this pamphlet worth reading and preserving.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa, will close this morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at Albany. Mr. Simeon Draper was chosen Chairman ; Mr. James Terwilliger. Secretary; and Mr. Isaac Sherman, Tressurer. Resolutions were adopted, urging the enrollment of half a million troops-one hundred thousand of them in New-York-suggesting the holding of meetings to sustain the Government, and advocating the policy of giving to each soldier, on enlistment, a bounty of \$20, or one month's pay in advance.

We publish in another column a letter from Washington, in relation to what has been already dene and what it is proposed to do by the Sanitary Commission. The writer truly says " that sixty thousand dellars expended this year in this Commission will be toe most economical "investment the public beneficence can find." It needs no argument to prove that everything depends upon the physical well-being of the army, and that can be most certainly and effectively secured by the disinterested and untiring efforts of the gentlemen composing this Board. But those efforts need both the moral and pecuniary support of the public. That the commission will receive such support we have no doubt, as many persons, both men and women, will gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of aiding the good cause to which otherwise they could give little assistance.

In another column will be found a report of the meeting held last evening to organize the 1-1- Union Party for this city and county.

with reference to the ensuing election. The assembly was composed exclusively of the gentle-men who officiated at the mass meeting held at Cooper Institute last Friday evening, and a more respectable gathering for political purposes was never before held in New-York. The proceedings were characterised by order, barmony, and patriotism. A number of addresses were made by gentlemen of all shades of politics, every one of whom deprecated partizanship and political wrangling at this juncture of our national affairs. and pledged his sincerest sympathy and cooperation with this new spontaneous uprising of the people for the preservation of the Union and the hearty support of the Government. It was resolved that a Committee of three, representing the Union sentiment of each Ward, be appointed by the chair, such committee to form a ticket of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, the committee to be selected from the officers of the Cooper Institute meeting, and no person to be placed upon the committee was is now a member of any part san nominating convention. The movement thus successfully inaugurated, promises the most important results, and political pipelayers and tricksters may as well contemplate it seriously. as an earnest endeavor of Union men to show the South, by a vote almost, if not quite, unanimous, that New-York has no fellowship with rebellion, nor will she harber traitors lenger within her borders. This movement, too, connot fail to encourage and inspirit the fity thousand New-York soldiers now in the field, by convinc ing them that they need dread no fire in the rear from unprincipled peace-men in the Empire

. THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A soldier in Col. Mulligan's force furnished some particulars of the siege of Lexington. From this account it appears that the men fought for fifty-nipe hours without a drop of water, having only three barrels of vinegar to onench their thirst. The supply of water for the camp was obtained from the river, and the enemy cut our troops off from this, and surrounded the intrenchments. The Rebels, who numbered about 27,000, appear to have made few serious direct attacks after the first day, preferring to reduce the garrison by cutting off their necessary supplies. Before surrendering, Col. Mulligan proposed to Gen. Price to select an eligible field and to meet the rebels at the odds of four to one, but the offer was declined. A large amount of money, said to be nearly \$250,000. was seized by the rebels, it having been taken by Col. Mulligan from the banks and buried. The less of the enemy is said to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Frement, in his official dispatch to Washington, states that he intends at once to march for the purpose of giving battle to the rebels,

Gen; Prentiss, who had assumed the been the off by the rebels, supposed to be a portio of Gen. Price's army, west of Brookfield. An attack was on Wednesday expected at St. Moseph.

lliant review of cavalry and artillery took ace sterday at Washington, in presence of the resident, Gen. McClellan and staff, and a large cludes five regiments, and of artillery there were solude five regiments, and to a fundament to the Highness . Judicious dripts, or, greatly dering dises, w med Lie staff of Gen. McClellan, nearly all the e staff of Gen. McCledan, nearly all the "Judicious drinks, or greatly dering dies."
and staff officers attached to the Army of and how he arrays his august person, even if be Po knac took part in the display, which was should make the mistake of calling the Red Rib- Jenkins as to these regal travelers -- only ochort-

very splendid as a pageant, and most satisfactory as exhibition of military proficiency. An unfortunate accident occurred, by which two men were seri-

ously injured. We print this morning a list of the National soldiers now imprisoned at Richmond, together ent of their condition. This list is as accurate as it is possible to obtain, and is probably more nearly correct than any yet pub-

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The thronging of strangers in our streets and their welcome presence in the warehouses of our merchants mark a very considerable revival trade, which our Custom-House returns tend also to establish. We are still importing moderately. as we ought to be in view of the stoppage of what were formerly our chief exports and the existence of a devastating civil war; but our commerce, internal and foreign, is re-constituting itself on the basis of our actual condition and, while diminished in volume, is decidedly improved in character. We are buying and selling less than in former years, but on far sherter time and with such inquiries and precautions as repder morally certain the punctual payment of most obligations. If there can be such a thing as safe, legitimate credit for merchandie, we now have it, while an unusual proportion of the purchases of country merchants are made for cash. It only remains a subject of regret that so close an approach should be made to the rue system without fully attaining it, and that tiose who have been virtually compelled to forsale a vicious way for one comparatively right shuld not heed Hamlet's urgent advice and "reforn it "altogether."

And why should we not have a commercial system based on the Cash principle? We do not mean by this that every retailer and every consumer should always lay down the price at the very moment that he takes up the goods; but we do mean that each rural township shouldpay for its wares and fabrics quite as fast as it obtains them; and so of each consumer. reason can there be for a constant and bavy balance on the same side in the interchange of products between the Agricultural and the Minufacturing classes? Why should a farmer always expect cash for his Wool (and he should never part with till paid for it) yet buy be Clothing of his family mainly on credit? should a planter mortgage and eat up every abm of his crop before be has grown it? itable result of this vicious course of trade isto enable rogues, idlers, and prodigals to lve sumptuously on credit, and compel relatively honest, industrious, and frugal persons to may therefor in enhanced prices for whatever bey buy. For if a country merchant sells \$10000 worth per annum and loses \$1,000 worth of the aggregate in bad debts, is is very clear the his solvent customers pay not only for whatthey buy but for whatever is consumed by the bokrupts as well. If, now, the city jobber as to provide for a loss of five to ten per cent. a his credits in like manner, it follows that the pying consumers are called to shoulder a double burden-the enhanced price paid by the retaile and that which he must impose to cover his wn

probable losses both falling on them. Ough they rest sausfied with this ?

It is absurd to say that A must persevere in vicious course unless B. C and D will acceto abandon it. Let a selvent merchant in any township say, " Henceforth I buy and ell only for cash down, and fix my prices accordingly," and it is hardly possible that he should mt (unless followed in this step by his rivals) son attract to himself not only the best trade of his vicinity, but the largest share of the aggregate. Few solvent, thrifty persons will pay ten per cent, extra for three to six months' credit on their goods; and the custom of those who will pay it, whether through want or keedlemess, can scarcely be worth having.

Hardly twenty years ago, newspapers were generally sent out on credit, it being supposed that people cared so little for them that they would do without rather than pay cash lown, But a few publishers inaugurated the system of issuing a better abost at a smaller price for cash than could possibly be afforded on credit, and the great mass of readers rapidly forsool the journals still profered them on credit for cheaper or better rivals that could be had only for cash in advance. Yet the number of readers, or of journals required, did not dimenish in consequence, but has ever since rapidly increased. And not a reason can be given why this experience should not be imitated by merchants whereever goods are now sold on credit. Only let it be universally known that goods are sold cheaper for cash than they are or can be for credit and the great majority of solvent buyers, whether for sale or consumption, will throng the cash stores. Let any manufacturer, jebber, or retailer, try fairly the experiment of spending onefourth of his average annual lo-ses by bad debts in making his wares better known, putting his prices at the lowest figure for cash only, and he will soon find his sales larger than ever before. provided his goods are adapted to the public wants and he knows how to do business.

These troths are of such general interest that they must be dinned into the public ear until they shall be fully needed, and the stern lessons of the present year are eminently calculated to secure for them a favorable reception.

JENKINS AND THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Jenkins is not so bad a fellow after all, as our sardonic writers are sometimes pleased to consider him. "We that have good wits have much " to answer for; we will be flouting." His office is not altogether so contemptible as we are food of thinking it. At any rate, it has its favorable side, and is not without its uses. When a foreign prince visits there democratic shores, it is not unnatural that he should excite a certain interest even in democratic bosoms. For he is something more than a man with a handle to his name. He is an institution, and has the power-or, at least, the potentiality of mand of Northern Missouri, is said to have having it-of much good or much harm. A such, the curiosity he excites is a natural and legitimate one, which the worthy Jenkins contents, who follows him about, at a greater or less distance, and gives us to know how one, not descended, certainly, but issuing, from so totally different a sphere of hie, comports himself in h novel circumstances. We should not gird too umbe of distinguished spectators. The cavairy savagely at Jensias for his particularities of observation as to how his Imperial or his hogal

bon of the Legion of Honor the badge of a Marshal of France, as happened in the case of a distinguished Washington correspondent of a eighboring hebdomadal, apropos to the Prince Napoleon. For do we not read them, and are not displeased at these accessories of costume and customs to the portrait we always draw on our imaginations of any eminent personage we hear of? We should look upon Jenkins with something of the kindliness of spirit with which we regard Boswell. We might not like to do precisely the thing ourselves, but we are not

sorry that somebody else is not so squeamish.

But it behooves him to be careful as to the inutia of his descriptions, as in the matter of the Cordon Rouge above referred to, and not mistake, as, he did when the Prince of Wales was here, the Blue Ribbon of the Garter for a sash on one occasion, and a blue waistcoat on another. These may be trifles to the philosopher, but Jenkins is no philosopher, and these trifles are his serious business. It is not so surprising that he should have fallen into a more serious mistake as to the relative rank of the member of the illustrious party of the Orleans Princes now visiting this country, for persons who should have known better have set him the example. It must have atruck any person of rigid notions of etiquette with a cold shudder to see it announced that the Comte de Paris had come to this country " in the suite of the Prince "de Joinville!" It were as if the Prince of Wales had been said to have made part of the suite of the Duke of Newcastle. Comte de Paris is the head of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, and has only the Comte de Chambord between him and the sole headship of that oldest of great royal houses. In the ea timation of the Orleanist party, he is the King of the French de jure, who would be, had he his rights, Louis XIX, as the Comte de Chambord regarded by the Legitimists as Henri V. His uncle, the Prince de Joinville, though a prince of the blood, is but the third in rank after the Comte de Paris. The Duke de Chartres, the next brother to the Count, who is one of the party now on their American travels, being the first prince of the blood of that family, and the elder brother of the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, being the second. It were not civilities shown to the Prince de Joinvillewhich, as we showed the other day, were be cause of his connection with the Imperial branch of the House of Braganza-that would excite the displeasure of the present ruler of the French, but those bestowed upon his actual rival, the Count of Paris. So, possibly, our blunder may be to our advantage.

It is not an unreasoning interest that one may be allowed to take in these illustrious strangers If high lineage have any virtue in it, these Princes can claim it by their descent through Henry IV. and St. Louis from Hugh Capet, If misfortune, manfully and honorably endured, be a title to respect and sympathy, they certainly possess it. Fallen from the bigh estate to which they were born, and which Louis Philippe, the father and grandfather of these princes, had enlarged and established, as it seemed, they have conducted themselves with a patience, dignity, and good sense which has made men think then worthy of prosperity. Such a reverse is a just

cause of respectful sympathy, where it has fallen upon them that have suffered it through no fault

their own. And we cannot recollect the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the admirable Princess Helena, the rejoicings at the birth of the Comte de Paris, the grief at the fatal accident to his father, the appearance of the Duchess of Orleans in the Assembly, in February, 1848, leading these two younger princes, then boys of ten and eight years, by the hand, asserting the rights of succession of the eldest by virtue of the abdication of his grandfather, without feeling that personal interest in th-m which high fortune sinking under sudden calamity naturally excites. That accident which perhaps the most pregnant of events of any that ever happened. It seldom occurs that the death of any prince is of any permanent consequence. His successor answers the purpose as well as he. But it was not so as to Ferdinand of Orleans. Had be lived, it is as nearly certein as enything can be that did not happen that the Revolution of '48 would not have curred, that Louis Bonnparte would have lived out his days a seedy lounger about Leicester Square, and that France would have had a Con stitutional Government at this moment.

There is one particular in which the throneless monarchs of the present day are much better off than those of the last century, and that is in the matter of funds. Few, if any, of the many who are now waiting for something to turn up, are so "heinously unprovided" with the one thing needful as were the six exiled majestice with whom Candide supped at the table d' hote at Venice: The danger of stormy weather being so much greater than It was then, there are few crowned heads who have not semething laid up against a rainy day in England or this country. The Stuart princes were dependent all the century or more of their lives on the King of France and the Pope of Rome, excepting Henry IX., commonly known as Cardinal York, who lived for his later years on a pension of £4,000, granted him by the Elector of Hanover, commonly called King George III. The Bourbon princes of the older line were much pushed for money during their twenty years of banishment, and Louis Philippe honestly supported himself by teaching school. Notwithstanding the shameful and shameless confiscation of the property of the Orleans family by the present Bonaparte, it is understood toat they are by no means impecunious, through the providence of the Citizen King. And it would be no strange turn of the wheel of Fortune that should bring them to the top again and rehabitisate them in their rank and their estates. When the Bonapartist bubble bursts, as, it must do when the presarious life of the present Emperor is at an end, it is altogether the unlikeliest thing to suppen that the French astion should recall the son of the beloved Duke of Orleans and place a constitutional crown on his head. By that time, one would think, they must have had enough of experiments in government and be ready to go. back to the one under which they had the largrat amount of personal and political liberty ever vonstrafed to them. At any rate, it i much more likely than it was fifteen years ago that the putative nephew of Napoleon should have been at this time ten years on his throne, Under these circumstances, in view or such possibilities, we shall look with interest for the

results of the observations and perquedious of

ing him to make himself clear as to their respective rank and precedency.

It should not be forgotten that on Sun ay last The Missouri Democrat predicted the fall of Lexington, because "a large proportion of the force. which Gen. Frement had ordered to its relief had been suddenly taken from him and sent 5 Washington, by order of the Government. "If," says The Democrat, "Gen. Fremont is to be crippled in this manner, the cause of the Union in this State and the West will have to suffer greater disasters than the people can afford to bear. Three-fourths of the towns of the State are in the hands of the rebels, and the forces under Gen. Fremont are of necessity scattered and difficult to handle; and drafts of this kind very much increase the embarrassment under which he labors."

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Gen. Fremont and the Rebels in Lexington. HE IS TO MARCH AGAINST THEM IN PERSON.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Fugitive Slaves.

REVIEW OF ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY

PATRONAGE FOR HOME MANUFACTURES.

Second Eire Zouave Officers Arrested.

SKIRMISHING BY PICKETS.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE FALL OF LEXINGTON. Gen. Fremont, in his dispatch announcing the fall of Lexington, said that he was about to march in person upon the victorious Rebels from St. Louis. Should be succeed in recapturing the city, with Price in it, the previous disaster will be wiped from his record. There is no disposition on the part of the Administration to take hasty judgment against him.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AND WAVERING UNIONISTS.

A private letter to a Baltimore journal, from

Carroll County, Maryland, speaking of the recent expedition to Lower Maryland, says the presence of Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts Regiment has convinced the wavering that even Massachusetts men could march through our county without interfering with the slaves. "I know of several instances," the letter continues, where negroes seeking their camp were whipped and sent home." How does the old Bay State relish having the soldiers apprenticed to this base business 7

THE PURCHASE OF PREPARED FOOD. Secretary Cameron last week ordered Commissary-General hereafter to buy desiccated vegetables and other prepared food from American manufacturers, and not to make any more contracts for foreign articles, giving as his reason his desire that all the money of the country should be kept hare to carry on the war.

APPOINTM

Robert Clark has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the 2d Artillery. W. H. Weldon of the Farmer's Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. SPIES ARRESTED.

Four more beggar spies were arrested to-day. ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

Seven batteries of artillery, numbering thirty-six seces, and three regiments of cavalry, were reriewed this afternoon by Gen. McClellan, attended by his staff and a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Prince de Joinville, Capts. Louis Philippe and Robert D'Orleans, Prince Salm Salm, Capt. Heaty of the Austrian army, and seven Brigadier-Generals. The President and wife and Secretary Chase and daughter were also among the spectators. The review was most successful; the movements of the troops, first in common," and then at "double-quick," displayed great precision. Near the close of the review, while the caisson of a heavy gun was passing through a ditch, two privates, named Gillen and Hatfield, were thrown from their seats and were seriously, it is feared mortally, injured by the wheels passing over them.

THE RELEASE OF ROSS WINANS.

Rose Wmans came to Baltimore by to-day's boat with his son Tom. His oath of allegiance

preceded his release. COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Commodore Stringbam came up in the same boat on his way to Brooklyn. He was serenaded by a band from the fort as he left the wharf, and the sailors of the fleet manned the yards and cheered him. The parting between him and his officers was very affecting. He was understood to be "retired."

FIRE ZOUAVE OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Yesterday while Assistant Adjutant-General Averill of Gen. Porter's staff was riding in a back through Benesylvania avenue, Major Moriarty and Adjutant Le Fort of the 2d Fire Zouaves came furiously along on hoseback, and dashing against Capt. Averill's horses, overturned one of them. Major Moriarty also was thrown to the ground. Capt. Averill ordered the officers to eport themselves under arrest, which they refused to do, the Major using disrespectful langunge toward Gen. Porter and the Captain. To-day Con. McClellan sent for them, and placed them in close confinement.

NEW TITLES.

Capt. Louis Philippe d'Orleans and Capt. Robert d'Ocleans are henceforth the designations of Comte de Paris and Due de Chartres. They will be Aids to Gen. McClellan.

PICKET SKIRMISHING.

On Sunday night the pickets of Franklin's brigade, thrown out from Fairfax Seminary toward Munson's Hill, were driven in by 400 Rebels. The pickets were re-enforced, and drove back the enemy, who took refuge in a baro, firing at intervals till 10 o'clock in the morning. Two of our men were wounded. Several Rebels CONSUL TO PORTO RICO.

Jasper Smith, Librarian of the Department, has accepted the Consulship at Porto Rico, vice

pointed Labrarian. UTAH INDIAN APPAIRS. D. Doty of Wisconsin has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah

Territory.

unparomon. J. B. Potter of Pennsylvania has been pro-

moted to a second-class clerkship in the Sixt RETURNED.

G. Adams, Sixth Auditor, and the Hou, Jo. seph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, returned to-day. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OCRACOKE FORTIFICA.

Commander Rowan thus closes his report of the affair: "Lieute. Maxwell and Eastman performed the service with ability and energy, and have my thanks. The destruction of the fort is complete, and twenty-two gans were disabledall that were there, with the exception of two. taken off on Sunday. The destruction of the guns was a necessity; I had no means of transporting or of defending them in their position."

A VIRGINIA COLONEL'S INTENTIONS.

To my positive knowledge, a message was received last Sunday afternoon, by a lady in Washington, from the Colonel of the 9th Virginia Regiment, now stationed at or near Munson's Hill. From the nature of this message it would appear that the rebel generals still hold out the prospect of an attack upon Washington to their followers, probably fearing to acknowledge, as yet, the abandonment of that intention. The Virginia Colonel sent distinct word that he would be in Washington on Sunday next, and the circumstances forbid the possibility of his making any such announcement without being himself convinced of its truth. This simply shows that officers of considerable rank in the rebel army are still made victims of Davis's and Beauregard's deceptions. The Disunion sympathizers in this city have, with 'ew exceptions, at last made up their minds that their Southern friends do not mean to fuinil their original promises. They moreover admit that any effort of the rebels against the capital would now be the wildest foliy. Messages like the above-mentioned are nevertheless frequently

PICKET COURTESIES

A night or two ago, a German picket-guard stationed outside of Arlington heard their own language spoken by the rebel scouts opposite them. A few words were interchanged, and the parties on both sides, finding themselves fellowcountrymen, proceeded to meet each other in perfect confidence. So well pleased were they with their interview that, after posting a sufficient number of guards along the prescribed lines, the majority returned to the neutral ground, and, building a fire, passed the best part of the night together, on the warmest and most amicable

THE TABLES TURNED. Last June Jeff. Davis boasted that he had the

Federal army at a disadvantage, since it was on the outside of the curve within which his army lay. It was, therefore, more difficult for us than for him to concentrate troops-a boast frequently repeated. Now, however, that the Rebels have advanced from Manassas, and Gen. Bunks bus come down stream, the positions are reversed, and it will take longer for Beauregard and Johnson to concentrate troops than for McClelan, who is perfectly aware of his advantage in having all his army in hand.

PENSION CRANTED. A pension of \$8 per month was to-da-

to John O'er . - ones of the 11th Massachusette, He was shot through the lungs at Bult Run.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY. The following resignations have been accepted:

Capt. G. E. Elwell, 35th Regiment, N. Y. Vel., Sapt. 6, 1361. First Lieut. Chyles F. Einer, 2d. Regiment, Sept. 6, 1361. First Lieut. Chyles F. Einer, 2d. Regiment, Sept. 6, 1361. First Lieut. Chyles F. Einer, 2d. Regiment, Sept. 6, 1361. Capt. W. Wortscoo, 29th Regiment, Sept. 7, 1261. First Lieut. Charles Kachenbocker, 8th Regiment, Sept. 7, 1261.

961
First Lieut Philip Sevine, 8th Regiment, Sept. 7, 1861.
First Lieut Raph T. Wood, 18th Regiment, Sept. 7, 1861.
First Lieut Baron Sampson, 31st Regiment, Sept. 7, 1861.
First Lieut Ernst Hersenfeldt, "De Kaib" Regiment, S. 1861. 7, 1961.

Michigan.
Capt. Moses A. Frank, 6th Regiment Mich. Vol., Sept. 7, 1861.
Capt. James McCarr, 13th Regiment Ohio Vol., Sept. 15, 1861.
Capt. Moses N. Brown, 9th Maine Vol., Sept. 6, 1861.
Capt. S. McIncke, 2d Regiment Maine Vol., Sept. 6, 1861.

Lient.-Cel. Charles Augusth, 77th Regiment Penn. Vol., Sept. 6, 1861.

First Lieut. M. C. Frost, 17th Regiment Penn. Vol., Sept. 7, 1861.

7, 1961.

Massashusette.

First Lieut. M. Dunbar, jr., 11th Regiment Mass. Vol., Sep

and Lieut. Frank Hayes, 11th Regissent Mass. Vol., & Second Lieut, Frank Haye,
6, 1861.
First Lieut, Wm. A. Clark, 11th Regiment Massachusetta
unters having tendered his resignation, and being reporte
unters having tendered his resignation, and being reporte
this regime had commander as an habitual druhkard, it dish
abit di-charged from the military service of the United S
Sept. 6, 1861.

To the Associated Press. WARNINGTON, Tuess'ay, Sept. 24, 12 THE GOMMISSIONS TO THE COUNT DE PARIS DUC DE CHARTRES.

Commissions were to-day issued to the Com Paris and Duc de Chartres, as aids to Ger. McCle They expressly stipulated that they will preive

COLONEL MULLIGAN'S DEFENSE. The gallant defense of Col. Mulligan is the there of admiration among the most distinguished military more. It was not until late last night when a telegr am wa received from Gen. Fremont that the previous report f the surrender was fully though reluctantly en wited The latter, while informing the Department that he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, expresses the hope that he will be able to disledge the Recoin from the position they now occupy at Lexing an. The deepest interest continues to be everywhere m

novements in the same direction. QUARTERMASTER'S BONDS. The War Department has determined to vacute the offices of all quartermenters, commissaries, and other bonds, and presenting themselves for active service.

fested concerning that point, including the mili

THE REVIEW TO-DAY. The review to-day is reguled as the grandest, considering the description of forces, that ever took place

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. The Quartermaster's Department is narrowly watch ing the conduct of all persons employed in the adminis-

tration of its affairs, and within the present week several removals bays taken place in order to secure more estisfactory service by other appointments. Capt. Jenkins has been assigned to the Quart master's Department, under General Anderson, and

Major Allen to a similar position under Gen. Fremous CAPTAIN INCALLS. Capt. Ingalls will for the present romain with the

army of the Potomao, although it was understeed ser-eral days ago that he was to be transferred to Gen. BARN DESTROYED. Early last night the barn simuted to the left of Bailey's Cross Roads, used by the rebel pickets, and

from which a number of our men have been killed, was destroyed, being fired by hot akot shrown by our PROHIBITION OF PAST ORIVING.

J. C. Derby resigned, who will probably be ap-The military authorities have szationed guards along the principal streets and avenues for the purpose preventing fast riding, which has been long a annoyance, and destructive to the Government b REBEL EARTHWORKS.

The Rebels are throwing up earthworks for the per pose of fortifying Edsell's Hill, 7 miles from Alexadria on the line of the Ornage and Alexandria Radical